Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of bupropion, nefazodone, perphenazine, trazodone, trimipramine, venlafaxine, tranylcypromine, citalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, mirtazepine, paroxetine, sertraline, amoxipine, clomipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, nortryptiline, valproic acid and protryptyline,

wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

4.-63. (cancelled)

64. (previously presented) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of bupropion, nefazodone, perphenazine, trazodone, trimipramine, venlafaxine, tranylcypromine, citalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, mirtazepine, paroxetine, sertraline, amoxipine, clomipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, nortryptiline, valproic acid and protryptyline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol

characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

65. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^9 particles per second.

66. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 65, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than 10^{10} particles per second.

67.-124. (cancelled)

125. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

126. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

127. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim ~~126~~ 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

128. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

129. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to claim 128, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

130. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

131. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is bupropion.

132. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is nefazodone.

133. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is perphenazine.

134. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is trazodone.

135. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is trimipramine.

136. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is venlafaxine.

137. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is tranylcypromine.

138. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is citalopram.

139. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fluoxetine.

140. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is fluvoxamine.

141. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is mirtazepine.

142. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is paroxetine.

143. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is sertraline.

144. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is amoxipine.

145. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clomipramine.

146. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is doxepin.

147. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is imipramine.

148. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is maprotiline.

149. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is nortryptiline.

150. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is valproic acid.

151. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is protryptyline.

152. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

153. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

154. (currently amended) The method according to Claim ~~153~~ 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

155. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

156. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 155, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

157. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

158. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is bupropion.

159. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is nefazodone.

160. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is perphenazine.

161. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is trazodone.

162. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is trimipramine.

163. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is venlafaxine.

164. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is tranylcypromine.

165. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is citalopram.

166. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is fluoxetine.

167. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is fluvoxamine.

168. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is mirtazepine.

169. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is paroxetine.

170. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is sertraline.

171. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is amoxipine.

172. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is clomipramine.

173. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is doxepin.

174. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is imipramine.

175. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is maprotiline.

176. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is nortryptiline.

177. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is valproic acid.

178. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 64, wherein the drug is protryptyline.

179. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of bupropion, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing bupropion, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of bupropion, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% bupropion degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

180. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of nefazodone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing nefazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nefazodone, and condensing the vapor to form a

condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nefazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

181. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of perphenazine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing perphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of perphenazine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% perphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

182. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of trazodone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing trazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trazodone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

183. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of trimipramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing trimipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trimipramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trimipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

184. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of venlafaxine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing venlafaxine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of venlafaxine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% venlafaxine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

185. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of tranylcypromine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing tranylcypromine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of tranylcypromine, and condensing the vapor to form a

condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% tranylcypromine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

186. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of citalopram, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing citalopram, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of citalopram, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% citalopram degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

187. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fluoxetine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fluoxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluoxetine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluoxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

188. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of fluvoxamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing fluvoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluvoxamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluvoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

189. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of mirtazepine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing mirtazepine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of mirtazepine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% mirtazepine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

190. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of paroxetine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing paroxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of paroxetine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation

aerosol characterized by less than 5% paroxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

191. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of sertraline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing sertraline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of sertraline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% sertraline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

192. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of amoxipine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing amoxipine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of amoxipine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% amoxipine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

193. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clomipramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clomipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clomipramine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clomipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

194. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of doxepin, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing doxepin, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of doxepin, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% doxepin degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

195. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of imipramine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing imipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of imipramine, and condensing the vapor to form a

condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% imipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

196. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of maprotiline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing maprotiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of maprotiline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% maprotiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

197. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of nortryptiline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing nortryptiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nortryptiline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nortryptiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

198. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of valproic acid, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing valproic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of valproic acid, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% valproic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

199. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of protryptyline, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing protryptyline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of protryptyline, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% protryptyline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

200. (previously presented) A method of producing bupropion in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing bupropion, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of bupropion, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% bupropion degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

201. (previously presented) A method of producing nefazodone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing nefazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nefazodone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nefazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

202. (previously presented) A method of producing perphenazine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing perphenazine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of perphenazine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% perphenazine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

203. (previously presented) A method of producing trazodone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing trazodone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of trazodone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trazodone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

204. (previously presented) A method of producing trimipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing trimipramine, on a solid support, to produce a

vapor of trimipramine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% trimipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

205. (previously presented) A method of producing venlafaxine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing venlafaxine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of venlafaxine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% venlafaxine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

206. (previously presented) A method of producing tranylcypromine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing tranylcypromine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of tranylcypromine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% tranylcypromine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

207. (previously presented) A method of producing citalopram in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing citalopram, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of citalopram, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% citalopram degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

208. (previously presented) A method of producing fluoxetine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing fluoxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluoxetine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluoxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

209. (previously presented) A method of producing fluvoxamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing fluvoxamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of fluvoxamine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% fluvoxamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

210. (previously presented) A method of producing mirtazepine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing mirtazepine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of mirtazepine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% mirtazepine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

211. (previously presented) A method of producing paroxetine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing paroxetine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of paroxetine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% paroxetine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

212. (previously presented) A method of producing sertraline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing sertraline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of sertraline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% sertraline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

213. (previously presented) A method of producing amoxipine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing amoxipine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of amoxipine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% amoxipine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

214. (previously presented) A method of producing clomipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing clomipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clomipramine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clomipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

215. (previously presented) A method of producing doxepin in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing doxepin, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of doxepin, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% doxepin degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

216. (previously presented) A method of producing imipramine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing imipramine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of imipramine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% imipramine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

217. (previously presented) A method of producing maprotiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing maprotiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of maprotiline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% maprotiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

218. (previously presented) A method of producing nortryptiline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing nortryptiline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of nortryptiline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% nortryptiline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

219. (previously presented) A method of producing valproic acid in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing valproic acid, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of valproic acid, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol

characterized by less than 5% valproic acid degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

220. (previously presented) A method of producing protryptyline in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing protryptyline, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of protryptyline, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% protryptyline degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.